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THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS
A Publication of The Nature Conservancy

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President's Message

The increasing discussion of conservation in magazines and newspapers reflects growing awareness of the Nation's most serious problem -- the diminishing natural resources. This is good as far as it goes, but just talking about it will not preserve anything.

Deploring the disappearance of a bird species will not save it from extinction. It is the collective force of individual action that will determine whether we continue to be a nation of rich resources, or become one of the "have not" countries. This means not only forests, range land, and marine life for food, but it means establishing a balance between man and other forms of life upon our planet, as Dr. Forsberg has so ably expressed it elsewhere in this publication.

We cannot leave this matter of nature's balance for others to safeguard. It is up to those who really care to provide funds for the purchase and then, as owners, to provide for the protection of significant areas across our land. This kind of conservation really counts.

It might be added that volunteer work, as well as money is needed. Lawyers who donate their services in negotiations, workers who mark and post the boundaries of reservations, others who serve as tour guides and instructors, also contribute; but the basic common denominator is still the monetary donation.

We may regret the devastation of the bulldozer, but we cannot blame it as much as ourselves for not taking action through land ownership. It is upon the respect for property rights and individual action that our social order is established. It is hoped that readers of this message will ask themselves if they are doing all they can to provide the funds for the work of The Nature Conservancy. Even when this can be answered affirmatively, one is still not finished. There still remains the task of going to others who ought to be concerned and pointing out the opportunity for making an enduring contribution to the preservation of some fragments of our vast heritage for the benefit of generations to come.

ALEXANDER B. ADAMS,
President

HARBINGER OF SPRING: Pictured on the front cover is Bloodroot (Sanguinaria canadensis) growing in Berry's Woods. It is one of the earliest wild flowers to bloom in rich woods in the spring. Growing from stout rhizomes, it is called Bloodroot because of the red color of its juice. Leaves of the Bloodroot vary from three to seven lobes, but are considered mere phases of a single variable species.
Photograph by Don L. Berry

What Citizens Can Do To Preserve Natural Areas

by

Honorable Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior

Editor's note: Because our readers will see this issue -- necessarily tardy owing to the holiday season -- about the time of the opening of a new Congress which will, among many other issues, consider several important conservation measures, we asked Secretary Udall for a special message. We are grateful for his immediate response, reproduced below. It is a thoughtful message, directed to the individual citizen in his own community.

In the next few seconds, you can resolve in your own mind what must be done to meet the crisis of America's rapidly vanishing open space. First, go back in your memory to the woodland haunts of your childhood, 20, 30, or 50 years ago. Then, reflect upon the woods and fields that your youngsters enjoy today. Now, project your thoughts to the year 2,000.

As a citizen--or probably as a landowner--you must have felt the pressure of urbanization, and almost subconsciously you may have been checking off in your mind the few remnants of nature that for some unexplained reason have been spared as almost forgotten islands of open space...in your neighborhood, around your home town, within your State.

Far too much of our land is being given over to every form of exploitation--from the shoddiest to that which we recognize as economically most desirable--and too little is being set aside for the physical and spiritual refreshment that is as necessary to our health and survival as a free people as is the soundness of our economy.

To perpetuate our American way of life, we need in this Country a variety of public parks and recreation areas--ranging in kind and location from remote wilderness to highly-developed playgrounds near densely populated areas.

I want to see the National Park System rounded out in sufficient BREADTH to portray the major exhibits of our natural and cultural heritage...the best scientific and biological exhibits, characteristic and spectacular views, historic sites and natural museums. These would include--among others--seashores, free-flowing streams, prairies, swamplands, mountains, deserts, canyons and wilderness areas. These would be the irreplaceable exhibits and treasures that are of national interest and which we want to pass on to future generations unimpaired.

But then, I want to see throughout the Nation a system of parks and recreation areas--large and small, local, State and Federal--in sufficient DEPTH to provide all segments of our present and future population with adequate urban and non-urban areas near their homes for frequent day and weekend use, as well as remote areas for vacation use.

Citizen support of these national objectives is vital...so vital that they simply cannot be attained without full cooperation of individual citizens across the Nation. But there are State and local objectives that are of equal significance.

Fortunately, there is a growing public understanding about the necessity to preserve natural areas and open spaces--going far beyond the groups traditionally concerned with these matters. More and more, land owners themselves are seeking ways and means of preserving for posterity the natural character of small and large tracts of woodlands, open fields and free flowing streams, and the swamp and marshland habitats of birds and other wildlife. People are beginning to realize how precious these little islands of nature can be to future generations--in the study of nature, in providing a temporary refuge from civilization, in the representation of the growth of America from a living wilderness to a thriving urban society.

As an individual landowner, the citizen may simply desire to maintain the open quality of the landscape and still retain ownership. In this case he may seek the cooperation of State and local authorities in the establishment of permanent zoning regulations or conservation easements which will restrict future urbanization or commercial development.

In other instances, he may wish to donate a privately owned natural area to a university or college where such open space would be invaluable for special scientific studies.

Having decided upon his purpose, he will then determine the legal steps he must take to protect permanently the natural features of his

property. His choices may include either retaining it himself or transferring ownership to an appropriate government agency or conservation organization.

Local communities and private citizens are usually aware of such areas in their immediate vicinity. This is why action must usually begin on the local front. In the case of extensive natural areas with outstanding scenic or recreational values, these open lands may be recommended to the States or to the Federal Government for consideration as State and National Parks. Action on the part of the citizen may therefore be limited to simply reporting the existence of such vacant lands to the appropriate government agencies or to conservation groups such as the Nature Conservancy.

Regardless of objectives--National, State, local or private-- the citizen is the focal point. But he cannot accomplish much alone. In addition to his own rugged individualism and dedication to the cause of conservation, he must have adequate encouragement from various like-minded citizens and civic organizations. In turn, they need his support.

Private citizens and citizen groups -- including local government and business organizations -- can be effective forces in halting the rapid loss of open space. They can and must take an active interest in long-range studies and plans for community expansion. They must support -- financially and in service -- such non-profit organizations as the Nature Conservancy. They must be constantly alert to new opportunities for acquisition of much-needed open space, woodlands, vacant lots, and other natural areas. They must be equally alert against threatened encroachment on established and potential open space.

With your personal reflection and resolution to do something about America's rapidly vanishing open spaces, I am sure we can achieve those goals that will insure future generations, as well as ours, a legacy of which it can be proud.

EPIGRAPH

(After John Donne)

C. J. S. Durham

No man is an island unto himself, every man is a piece of the living continent; if a clod be washed away from the continent to the sea, every man is the less; any living thing's death diminishes me because I am involved in the living community entire, and therefore never need to know for whom the bulldozer roars; it roars for thee.

WORKING PARTNERS OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

By Mrs. Fred Mauntel,
Third Vice-President
National Council of State Garden Clubs

Donald Culross Peattie, the great naturalist said:

"Once they are gone, the trees and the grassland, the screaming wildfowl, the beaver and the antelope, we can only remember them with longing. We are not God. We cannot make America over again as it was in the beginning, but we can come to what is left of our heritage with a patriot's reverence."

The state federations that comprise the membership of National Council of State Garden Clubs, have long been associated with and interested in the work of The Nature Conservancy. There is a bond of kinship, we might say, between the two organizations, both striving to attain a common goal, the preservation of natural areas. Garden club members have approached this program with a "patriot's reverence."

Through National Council's work with junior gardeners, we learned of the city child, who on her first jaunt to the country, saw a mass of violets growing along a creek bank. She was obviously awed by the sight. "How beautiful," she said, "But what are they?" She was ten years old and had never before seen violets growing wild in the springtime.

A garden therapy group, working with residents of an old folks home, pointed out a blossoming tree to an elderly gentleman. That was the first time he had been made aware of such loveliness. He said, with a bit of sadness in his voice, that he was sorry he never knew until he grew old that the world was so beautiful.

Through the work of Nature Conservancy we might be able to save banks of violets for future city children to see, or blossoming trees for old men to admire.

Today all over America trees are being uprooted by bulldozers, trees that have been growing for hundreds of years. It took Mother Nature millions of years to store her precious water underground, and we pump it dry in a year or two. Streams are being polluted, wild flowers destroyed -- and when a spot is so ruined, man moves on, apparently looking for new beauty spots to despoil.

Our grandfathers drew inspiration from the forests, the prairies, the lakes and the streams when building this great nation of ours, and we inherit from them our love for the unspoiled

places of Nature. These places are fast vanishing from the face of the earth.

Through their state federations, members of National Council of State Garden Clubs, have been working closely with The Nature Conservancy to establish 'natural areas," -- places that will be kept forever sacred from molestation. These parcels of land will constitute but a tiny percentage of the total area of this country. But we may find, at some future time, that these small pieces of unspoiled nature, have acquired a tremendous value.

Today, when the worth of everything is measured in dollars and cents, we, as garden club members and co-workers with The Nature Conservancy, are often asked what good is land that is not utilized. Taking stock of these "natural areas" a few years from now, we may find that they have turned out to be our very best capital investments. Scientists looking for biological controls might learn much from observing nature's ways in undisturbed areas. They could become veritable museums and laboratories for those who observe and put their observations to use.

A noted conservationist once said:

"Certainly these areas will add nothing immediately to economic progress. They will not give us more bales of cotton, more tons of steel, more kilowatts of electricity. They have a higher purpose, like churches,"

A native-born Missourian, I am well aware that the wilderness is already gone from our state, except for small traces so tiny that the name hardly applies. We realize that The Nature Conservancy's program for Missouri, as well as for other states, is needed now "while green remnants and green memories still exist."

A fine working example of the close cooperation between the garden clubs and The Nature Conservancy is Missouri's program of preservation of its native holly. There are only a few spots in the state where the soil is suitable for the growth of American holly. In Stoddard County along Crowley's Ridge, the holly is truly remarkable, growing in the sandhills and tiny spring-fed streams of that particular locality.

Through the efforts of the garden clubs and in conjunction with Nature Conservancy, this growth of holly is being preserved and the entire area is being fenced in so that no disturbance might affect this rare vegetation. For thousands of years this species has been preserved by nature, but now it is on the verge of extinction. Garden club members have rallied to the cause and, as a result, the holly will be preserved for future generations. Generous contributions to the "Holly Fund" have been made by individual members and by many garden clubs in the state.

Throughout the country projects such as this one, are being carried on by garden club members working with The Nature Conservancy to "Save a Spot of Beauty for America."

CYPRESS SWAMP SAVED

A notable success has been achieved by the Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland, under the leadership of Mrs. Don Smith Lusby of Baltimore, Maryland, which has paid off the final debt on Battle Creek Cypress Swamp. The total amount was $9,000 for the 100-acre tract.

The group was aided by The Nature Conservancy, which obtained options and made a loan to make up the difference between the purchase price and funds raised, and gained title to the area in March 1957. In recognition of the work done, the Board of Governors of the Conservancy recently adopted a resolution of thanks to the Federated Garden Clubs.

Also helping in the venture was an article in the Atlantic Naturalist for May-August 1955, by Romeo Mansueti, of Solomons, Maryland, one of whose photographs we use in this issue.

The Battle Creek Cypress Swamp is in Calvert County, Maryland, near Prince Frederick and only about an hour's drive from Washington or Baltimore. It is one of the last remaining stands of bald cypress, Taxodium distichum, in Maryland, near the northernmost limits of this swamp-loving tree.

Here cypress trees tower from 50 to 100 feet high, and range in diameter from 10 inches to four feet. One giant is nearly 16 feet in circumference and is surrounded by hundred of cypress knees.

The Battle Creek Cypress Swamp is a typical Coastal Plain Swamp -- a poorly-drained, shallow depression in the steeply dissected terrain characteristic of the western shore of Southern Maryland. The isolated nature of the bald cypress in Calvert County should make it an unusual feature in the ecology of the area. Cypress was probably widespread during prehistoric times throughout the Chesapeake Bay area. This is evident from Pleistocene deposits at the Calvert Cliffs in Calvert County, Mr. Mansueti says, which includes bald cypress fossils.

Disappearance of bald cypress from Maryland probably occurred during one of the glacial periods of the Pleistocene epoch when Calvert County was completely unundated. The fourth interglacial sea, formed 20,000 to 125,000

years ago, did not flood the county, and in favorable areas cypress flourished. Why cypress disappeared from most other places in the state is not clearly understood.

The fauna and flora of the swamp has not been exclusively studied, although the fishes, amphibians, and reptiles of the area have been catalogued. Birds and mammal find feeding, nesting and sanctuary in the swamp. Racoon, opossum, and mink tracks have been observed. Waves of warblers pass through each spring. The pileated woodpecker has been seen. There have been reports of the pinewoods tree frog, Hyla femoralis, which has not previously been seen north of the great Dismal Swamp of Virginia.

To reach the swamp from Washington, Baltimore, or Annapolis, according to Dr. G. Flippo Gravatt of Port Republic, Maryland, travel south on State Route 2; then turn right on 506, about one mile south of Prince Frederick. Proceed west on 506 for about two miles to the Wooden Bridge, which is in the middle of the swamp.

Dr. Mansueti points out that the area is less swampy above than below the bridge, and the density of the trees less than below the bridge. He adds that the crystal clear spring-fed streams interweave throughout the swamp, and the unwary naturalist without boots will find himself backtracking and expending a great deal of energy because of them.

6129 N. Davis Highway
Pensacola, Florida
October 27, 1961

The Nature Conservancy
2039 K Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

I have just received the August-October issue of THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS. I read with interest the article about the poor state our finances are in. Please accept this small* donation and use it where it is most needed. I can not send any more since I am only 14 and do not have very much extra money.

Will you be mailing out extra membership blanks to Operation '65 volunteers soon? I'll be watching for mine and working on a new recruit.

Please send me a copy of Policy Bulletin No. 2, "Nature Conservancy Policies for the Preservation, Care, and Use of Natural Areas," which was also mentioned in the NEWS.

Thank you very much for your trouble.

Sincerely,

(Signed)
Michael Wernicke

*$1.00 was enclosed.--Ed.

NATURAL AREA PROGRAM OF GIRL SCOUTS

By Alyce J. Knight
National Staff Member, Girl Scouts, U.S.A.

Fun, excitement and an opportunity to learn! These are some of the rewards that await girls as they pursue a Girl Scout adventure in conservation.

The Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. sponsor a memorial project which is adaptable to a variety of interests and skills. Called the Lou Henry Hoover Memorial Forest and Wildlife Sanctuary project, it was developed in 1944 to honor the memory of Mrs. Herbert Hoover. Since that time, 22 Girl Scout Councils in 15 states have sites, which have been designated as a Lou Henry Hoover Memorial Forest and Wildlife Sanctuary.

Lou Henry Hoover was an active participant in Girl Scouting from 1917, when she was invested as a Girl Scout by Juliette Low, the founder of the organization, to the time of her death in 1944. During that time she held many positions in the organization including that of National President. Her major interest always remained in the out-of-doors, and she did much to encourage and enrich the camping program of the Girl Scout organization. She wanted girls to have fun learning to take care of themselves in the out-of-doors, and to understand and "do something about" conservation.

It was to provide a living memorial to Mrs. Hoover, whose love of living things and devotion to conservation of natural resources were ever present, that the Lou Henry Hoover Memorial Forests and Wildlife Sanctuaries were established.

The main purpose of the wildlife sanctuaries is to provide girls with an opportunity to learn about conservation and the interrelationship of all forms of life.

The requirements for certification as a memorial sanctuary are not difficult and their fulfillment make excellent Girl Scout troop projects both at home and in camp.

A local Girl Scout Council first formally declares that their camp site is to become a sanctuary, and submits this resolution to the Camping Division at Girl Scout National Headquarters, along with an application. Boundaries and title of the land must be established. After studying the site for at least one year, the girls participating should compile a list of the existing flora and fauna. Those species suitable for restoration or introduction also must be determined. A ten year plan consisting of a written statement and site plan for future development, use and protection of the project, must also be prepared.

The interest and cooperation of the community in the protection and conservation of the site will be assured when at least two consultants for the project are obtained who are recognized authorities on forests, wildlife or soil or water conservation. A list of consultants is another of the requirements.

The program aspects of this kind of project are unlimited. Investigating the flora and fauna can be fun and exciting. Developing a ten year plan for the project will be not only useful, but also beneficial to all concerned. In setting up and developing the ten year plan for the sanctuary, Girl Scouts of all ages can participate. This is also a way that part of a camp site may be protected and developed to its fullest potential.

FIRST CONSERVANCY RESERVATION IN IOWA

The first Natural Area that The Nature Conservancy has taken over for scientific use and protection in Iowa is a 42-acre tract given by Mr. and Mrs. Don L. Berry of Indianola, Iowa.

The area, with the exception of 13 years, has been in the possession of the Berry family for 91 years. It will be a memorial to Mr. Berry's father and grandfather.

Simpson College classes in science are to have access to the area for study and research under faculty supervision.

Among the prime movers of the project was a friend of the Berrys, Dr. John Aikman, head of ecology at Iowa State University at Ames, and one of the founders of The Nature Conservancy.

Representative of the original Iowa Natural Community, the area is deciduous mixed woodland, mainly white oak, hickory and red oak with a variety of other tree species and rich wildflower display. It has been uncut for more than 90 years.

The larger trees of the primeval forest were cut for posts, rails or lumber by the pioneers many years ago, according to Mr. Berry, but there remain many white oaks from 150 to 250 years old.

The tract is in Warren County, Iowa, about 13 miles south of Des Moines.

Visitors are invited, with special permission. For further information get in touch with Mr. Don Berry of the Indianola (Iowa) Record-Herald.

In Seattle . . .

FIRST WORLD CONFERENCE ON PARKS

The first World Conference on National Parks will be held in Seattle, June 30 - July 7, 1962, along with the Century 21 - Seattle's World Fair.

Sponsor of the historic conference on parks is the IUCN - International Union for the Conservation of Natural Resources.

The idea of an international conference was first broached during the Sixth General Assembly of IUCN at Athens in 1958 by Dr. Tsuyoshi Tamura, father of the National Park System of Japan. During the Seventh Assembly in Warsaw in 1960, the more than 200 delegates from 31 countries approved the idea and set Seattle as the place for the 1962 conference.

Dr. Harold J. Coolidge, of the National Academy of Sciences staff, Vice-President of the IUCN and Chairman of the Union's International Commission on National Parks aided the conference movement on all fronts, including Federal participation. The Natural Resources Council will act as principal host.

Representatives of United Nations countries who are charged with planning and administering national parks will meet together in Seattle for the first time to exchange information and develop plans for improving the management of their own parks and reserves. They will learn about technical aid from specialists in the park field, and about funds from bilateral international technical aid programs.

The Conference will give the United States a chance to demonstrate the most useful attributes of its National Park System Conservation program, and to explain American means and methods of meeting the parks challenge in other parts of the world.

The United Nations has about 99 member countries, with some 400 national parks within their borders. In addition, there are more than 3,000 nature reserves in 61 of these countries.

"This is an imposing testimonial to the efforts of people everywhere who are maintaining and improving human dignity through the conservation of cultural scenic resources," Secretary of the Interior Udall recently declared.

NOTE: Editorial and other correspondence about IUCN matters should be addressed to headquarters office: Morges (near Lausanne) Switzerland.

Editor's note: Lily Pond was recently donated to The Nature Conservancy by John E. and Anita M. Marsland of Saugatuck, Connecticut. This site was recommended as one of the most important small natural areas in the Ozarks by the well-known Missouri botanist, Dr. Julian Steyermark.

Dr. Leo Drey, Trustee of the Missouri Chapter, and Project Chairman Robert M. Doerr, worked for three years on various legal aspects of this project. They deserve much credit for the establishment of this preserve.

As background material for the project, Dr. Steyermark prepared a statement which is published in full, since it provides the basis for a better understanding of the significance of this particular effort in natural area preservation.

LILY POND

by Julian A. Steyermark

Lily Pond is no ordinary pond. It is one of those Ozark specialties known as a sink-hole pond. Like others of its type scattered mainly over the southeastern sector of the Ozarks, it is a pond which has resulted from the collapse of the roof of an underground cave. But to understand the true meaning of such a pond, we must go back in the history of the Ozarks to the time of the last uplift of the Ozark landscape, which occurred during late Tertiary time.

Just before this late Tertiary part of history, the Ozarks were a low-lying level swampy area (known as a peneplain), covered by swamp forests, and presenting much the same aspect as the present Bootheel part of southeastern Missouri today and wherever there are still preserved areas of forest, such as we can find at the Big Oak State Park in Mississippi County.

With the coming of the uplift during late Tertiary time, the Ozark landscape became converted into the hilly area we know today. The surface of the land became the present hills and valleys and changed from swampy lowland to dry upland, but the original flat peneplain was preserved and became maintained as such, so that today the tops of Ozark ridges and hills, seen over a large area, reach a fairly similar height and preserve the rather level peneplain aspect that originally existed.

What happened to the plant life during all this change? This is one of the most fascinating and significant changes in all of Missouri's long history. The late Tertiary uplift changed the entire face of the Ozarks, destroying most of the luxuriant forest that originally occupied the low-lying swampy area. Instead of swamps and sluggish streams the drainage became rejuvenated with rocky, swift-flowing, eroding streams. Onto the drier, rockier upland came the forest species which could survive the drier upland soils. Oaks and hickories became dominant in this new setting.

Thus, the swamp-loving species of the original peneplain were destined for extermination at the time of the late Tertiary uplift. That they are still surviving in parts of the Ozarks today, millions of years later, is due only to the fact that these remarkable sink ponds have continued to exist. These ponds occupy the natural depressions of the dry and more level upland portions of the Ozark Plateau. They represent the last remnants of parts of the ancient swampy peneplain that formerly was the Ozarks.

Thanks to these ponds, of which Lily Pond is but one example, many swamp and aquatic species exist in the state of Missouri which are not found elsewhere in the state. The plants found in these ponds represent a remarkable survival over a long period of geological time.

Lily Pond has two of these remarkable isolated species not found elsewhere in Missuori. They are the Swamp Loosestrife (Decodon verticillatus) and a northern species of Pondweed (Potamogeton epihydrus var. Nuttallii). Associated with these aquatic species are other kinds of plants ordinarily found in Missouri only in the lowland swamps of the southeastern Bootheel section. We may mention here such plants as the Water Violet (Hottinia inflata) with its peculiar inflated hollow floating stems, a swamp St. John's-wort (Hypericum Walteri), Swamp Rose (Rosa palustris), and such characteristic hummock-forming sink-hole pond sedges, Carex decomposita, and the aquatic Manna Grass, Glyceria acutiflora.

These sink-hole ponds have such shrubs as Button Bush and Swamp Rose with Hibiscus lasiocarpos usually occupying a prominent feature. At the base of the crotches of these shrubs and in the clumps of sedges occurs a swamp-loving species of Bedstraw (Galium tinctorium), and an unusual swamp-loving white violet with narrow leaves (Viola lanceolata).

It is extremely fortunate that Missourians have finally come to the rescue of these ponds, which represent part of the most ancient past of the long geological history of the state, and which serve to link the past with the present. Not only will Lily Pond thus be a living momument to the past, but it will become a challenge and a reminder to the people of Missouri that other ponds, like Lily Pond, must be preserved before it is too late.

These ponds must be treated as sanctuaries, as relics, and nothing must be permitted to violate the natural state of these last remnants of primeval swamp. We must never permit them to be damaged by the grazing and waddling of pigs and cattle, which would allow them to become dried out and impoverished. We must always treat them as any other monument to be left in its natural state. We hope that Missourians will appreciate the great importance and significance of all these sink ponds, the flora of which is unique in the state and often consists of plants, either not found elsewhere in the state, or consist of species known only in the swampy sections of southeastern Missouri.

Correction Please:

The new address of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources is

MORGES près Lausanne,
SWITZERLAND

CINCINNATI SUBURB CONSERVES FOREST AREAS

The Village of Indian Hill, a residential community of 18 square miles, a suburb of Cincinnati incorporated in 1941, agreed from the outset to save as much of its natural woodlands as possible for a greenbelt.

With the help of an active Citizens Committee, the Village Council (Warren W. Parks, Manager) has now acquired over 650 acres. Gifts of marginal and other lands are being encouraged.

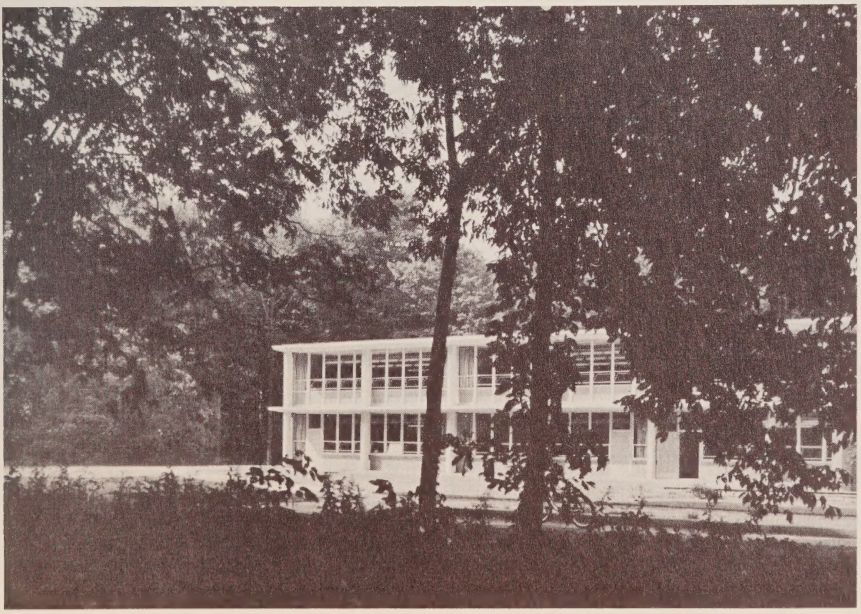
A booklet, "Give Your Cake and Have It Too," points out tax advantages of donated properties which continue to bring joy to the donor even as they serve the community.

The Ohio Division of Forestry and the Hamilton County District of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service have helped greatly with both planning and forest management, including planting and silviculture.

The Indian Hill Garden Club has prepared a booklet, "Your Introduction to Indian Hill," which enlightens new residents to the natural values of the community, with emphasis on wise development and care of home yards and streets.

The Nature Conservancy's National Committee for Natural Areas for Schools is recommending education which will help the citizens appreciate the greatest possible variety of natural environments, a new high school site offering many opportunities.

The photograph below shows woods used in its educational program, preserved around the village's elementary school.



CONSERVANCY BOARD MEMBER BUELL HONORED

Conservancy Board member Murray F. Buell, professor of botany, and director of the William L. Hutchinson Memorial Forest at Rutgers University, has been honored by election to the presidency of the Ecological Society of America.

Born in New Haven, Connecticut in 1906, he grew up in the New England states and received his Bachelor's degree from Cornell University in 1930. His advanced degrees were received from the University of Minnesota, the M.A. in 1934 and the Ph.D. in 1935.

Dr. Buell began his professional career at North Carolina State College in 1935. As instructor and later Assistant Professor, he initiated his research in ecology specializing in the vegetation and paleo-ecology of bogs. His published work on peat formation, fossil pollen and succession in the "Carolina Bays" as well as that on surface level fluctuations of Cedar Creek Bog in Minnesota were carried out during this period. In 1946 he accepted a position as Assistant Professor of Botany at Rutgers University and attained the rank of Professor in 1956. His list of publications includes over 50 titles.

A dedicated conservationist, he has been instrumental in the setting aside of several important research preserves, one being the Wm. L. Hutchinson Memorial Forest which was chosen by Life Magazine to represent the "Woods of Home" in the series "The World We Live In."

Other facets of this productive scientist are his contributions to professional and governmental organizations. Examples are: Associate Editor of Ecology 1948-50; Secretary, Ecological Society 1950-53; Vice-president 1954-55; Associate Editor of Ecological Monographs 1953-56; Editor of Torrey Botanical Club Memoirs 1958---; Editorial Board Torrey Botanical Club Bulletin 1951---; President, Torrey Botanical Club 1954; Council Member of Nature Conservancy 1960-62; AAAS Council 1953-56; and N.S.F. Panel on Environmental Biology 1955-58.

Nature Conservancy Staff Member Added

O. F. Barnett, formerly of St. Louis, Missouri, has joined the staff of The Nature Conservancy as Assistant, with emphasis on public relations and fund raising.

Mr. Barnett was formerly associated with the United Fund of Greater St. Louis, Inc., as Director of the Radio and Television, Public Relations Department.

To Help Billboard Fight . . .

New Legal Opinion

Widespread use of a new decision by the New Hampshire Supreme Court is urged by Mrs. Cyril G. Fox, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Roadside Council, Inc., Palmer Mill Road, Media, Pennsylvania.

The New Hampshire opinion was handed down on April 19, 1961. It involved a proposed law to enable New Hampshire to take advantage of the "bonus" provision of the Federal Interstate Highway Law. Under these provisions a state providing certain types of restrictions on billboards is granted additional Federal funds for highway construction. The New Hampshire Court upheld such billboard control.

Aside from consideration of traffic safety and interference with scenic beauty, the significant legal point was the adoption by the New Hampshire Court of a "principle of real property law" in a Vermont case dating back to 1943.

The Vermont case is known as Kelbro, Inc. vs. Myrick, 113 Vermont 64, 30 Atlantic 2nd 537 (1943).

It was unanimously stated in this case that every owner of land upon a public highway has two classes of rights in the highway: namely, those he has in common with the general public, and those he has by virtue of owning land contiguous to the highway. These latter rights are termed easements, and include the rights of ingress, egress, light, air and view. ...They are essentially easements appurtenant, for they exist solely for each particular plot of land. The highway is said to be the servient land, burdened with the easements for the benefit of the dominant abutting land. It is a principle of real property law, according to the Eno Foundation of October, 1948, that easements appurtenant cannot be separated from the land, cannot be used for the benefit of other land, or for the profit of others, and the burden of such easements cannot be increased. So it follows that the owner of this land cannot sell his right to be seen from the highway to an advertising company, and any attempt to advertise anything other than that land or products that are sold on such land is an excess use of the easements.

In other words, a billboard is not so much a use of private land as the use by adjacent landowners of the view over a public highway, that is to say, in effect subjecting the use of the highway to a compulsory easement of view.

Much credit should go to Ruth I. Wilson, who wrote an article on "Billboards and the Right to be Seen from the Highway," for the Georgetown Law Journal, volume 30, and which was heavily relied upon by the Vermont Court in the 1943 decision.

A LETTER FROM LAOS

A copy of a letter dated September 2, 1960, has just reached us in a round-about way. It is from Artemio G. Sanchez, Attopeu Jaycee Team, Operation Brotherhood, Attopeu, Laos. It was forwarded to us by Archie Carr, Graduate Research Center, University of Florida, to which institution it was addressed.

Because of its unusual interest we reprint Mr. Sanchez' letter below, together with Mr. Carr's reply. It may be that some of our readers may be of some assistance to Mr. Sanchez. The letters follow:

Attopeu Jaycee Team
Attopeu, Laos
September 2, 1960

The President
State University of Florida
Florida, U. S. A.

Sir:

"Just about less than a week ago, this team has heard from two (2) American visitors, the paradoxical and successful culture of wildlife in States, more particularly in the State this letter is addressed to.

"From what we heard, we believed in the entirety of the news from the two people. We did not treat it as a mere possibility, just because none of us has been from states. On the other hand, we hold the single opinion of its certainty of existence effected by the tremendous and significant researches and advances in various fields of sciences especially in zoology.

"From what we heard, we start to aim to make a try in raising some of the wildlife like; crocodile, python, peacock and pheasant which are also found in this part of the world, but mercilessly killed by the people.

"We would like to show to the people or natives that there are pecuniary and aesthetic values in wildlife, that aimlessly slaughtering of wildlife results to eventual obliteration of the intimate relation that exists between nature and people, and renders the distinction of country life and country environment superficial, if not extinct.

"What precisely hinders us to start and push through our objectives is the lack of fundamental know-hows. In this regard, if your kind Office could help us secure the vital reading materials anent the proper culture of the wildlife aforementioned, this team, henceforth, would be in a better position to help the natives through the unselfish cooperation of your famous University.

"Hoping for your favorable action, I am

Respectfully,

(Signed)

Artemio G. Sanchez
Team Manager"

Mr. Artemio G. Sanchez, Team Manager
Attopeu Jaycee Team
Operation Brotherhood
Attopeu
LAOS

Dear Mr. Sanchez:

"I am happy to have the privilege of answering your letter of September, 1960, addressed to the President of this University.

"In a time of trouble like this, when most internationalism seeks only to further the material welfare and political institutions of the one species man, an aim like that expressed in your letter is a rare and good sign. I am taking the liberty of sending copies of your letter to a few people who I think might be able to help your organization in its projected effort in wildlife preservation.

"Also, I am forwarding some material from here which I hope may help sustain your conviction that the preservation of nature is not less important than the preservation of people without nature.

Sincerely yours,

Archie Carr
Graduate Research
Professor"

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Dr. F. Raymond Fosberg, a highly respected and internationally-known scientist, and member of the Board of Governors of The Nature Conservancy, has pointed out that "from the evolutionary point of view, there are only two types of species: one that maintains itself in equilibrium with other living things about it, and another that destroys its environment for the sake of its own perpetuation. Man has been behaving like the second type. He is doomed to extinction if he cannot be persuaded of his dependence on an intricate life process and his need to respect and protect that process at every step in order to deserve its respect and protection."

From an article by Dr. Fosberg in the November 14, 1959, issue of the Saturday Review.

CONSERVANCY CONGRATULATES ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

At a recent meeting of The Conservancy's Board of Directors, the following resolution was adopted:

"Considering the Monthly Letter of the Royal Bank of Canada for May 1960, entitled: "The Relationship of Man and Nature" to be a notable issue in the continuation of an outstanding series of publications in the field of The Nature Conservancy's interest, the Board of Governors congratulates The Royal Bank for its great and unusual public service in presenting the subject to its correspondents."

The Royal Bank replied from Montreal:

"How can we express adequately our appreciation of your letter (from Secretary Arnold) and the inspiring resolution of your Board?

"It is true we seem to be unique among commercial and financial institutions in our efforts to coax the public into recognition of the vital implications of conservation. But headway is being made.

"Since we published our first Conservation Letter in 1943, we have distributed 4,500,000 copies on various conservation topics -- land, water, woodlots, natural resources, pollution -- to schools, universities, 4-H clubs, local conservation associations, etc.

"Canada is to have a natural resource's conference late this year -- the first attempt to bring the federal government and all provincial governments together in this cause."

In this enterprise our neighbor to the North is certainly setting us a fine example.

IMPORTANT QUARTET OF RECENT BOOKS

A quartet of books arrived during the holiday season that should have lasting importance. Two are particular and deal with wildlife in its natural habitat; two are general and deal with ideas and concepts about the impact of the technological revolution so rapidly changing the landscape of the whole world.

There is space only to give the barest mention of the volumes, but all of them are worthy of the attention of the layman, the planner, the government administrator of land uses and the legislator who is faced with adjusting multiple land use demands in his practice of "politics, the art of the possible."

The first, "Desert Wildlife," by Edmund C. Jaeger (Stanford University Press, $5.95) is an up-dated version, with eight new chapters, of the author's earlier book, "Our Desert Neighbors," with many additional photographs and pen sketches of the wild animals of the southwestern deserts -- mammals, birds, and many of the smaller inhabitants such as land snails, millipeds, and common insects. Thoroughly scientific, it is a combination of good writing and good natural history.

The same might well be said of "A Naturalist in Alaska," by Adolph Murie, field research biologist, National Park Service (Devin-Adair Company, $6.50), which is illustrated by the author's famous naturalist brother, Olaus, as well as by photographs by the author and Charles J. Ott. With this happy combination of talents, the volume's discussion of Alaskan wildlife is as joyful and infectious as the conversation of the brothers Murie themselves at their home ranch at the base of the Tetons or while walking along the C & O Canal.

As Olaus says in a brief foreword:

"What is much needed today is more mutual respect among the exponents of science, philosophy, esthetics, and sociology.... Our civilization is going through a severe strain. (To find our way toward) a clearer view of the future it behooves us to get serenity in order to think and get back to fundamentals.... I believe such writing as this gives a view of truth combined with avenues of natural beauty, as a help toward a richer life."

Turning from the particular to the general, we find this attitude of Olaus Murie's mirrored and reflected in many facets of the volume issued by the Sierra Club, "Wilderness: America's Living Heritage, ($5.75), where Wallace Stegner strikes the central theme by calling our remaining wilderness areas "part of the geography of hope."

This book is a collection of papers and discussions, edited by David Brower, presented at the Seventh Biennial Wilderness Conference, during the Spring of 1961. It was sponsored by the Sierra Club and many other conservation organizations. The conference brought together artists, planners, conservationists, jurists, politicians, and administrators -- in brief, many of those practitioners of social disciplines Olaus Murie is seeking to get together in a more collective and concerted attack to save our fast-disappearing open spaces and natural areas. The book is a unique and seminal contribution to the wilderness idea. It is beautifully illustrated by 26 varnished half-tones by Philip Hyde.

What we may learn from other countries in the way of natural resource management forced upon them by the world-wide technological revolution is presented in the volume, "Comparisons In Resource Management," edi-

ted by Henry Jarrett, published for Resources for the Future by the Johns Hopkins University Press ($5.00). Especially as our population grows and our economy dizzily expands, the experiences of older countries become increasingly relevant to some of our own problems.

In the volume, six cases are examined by 18 experts at home and abroad in resources management in which another country has developed policies and programs to meet an important problem of land or water development: national parks administration in England and Wales, small forest holdings in Sweden, natural area preservation in Great Britain, river pollution abatement in West Germany, multiple purpose land and water districts in Canada, and regional development in France. The essays are based upon papers originally presented at the 1961 forum of Resources for the Future, Inc.

It is to be hoped that all of these important books will be quickly and widely read by Americans as part of their vital civic homework during the coming months of the new year.

NATIONAL WATERSHED CONGRESS

The Ninth National Watershed Congress will be held at the Deshler Hilton Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, May 7-9, 1962.

The National Watershed Congress, which was conceived and fostered by more than twenty of the nation's leading industrial, agricultural, and conservation organizations, is dedicated to improved natural resources management and use on a watershed basis.

The yearly meetings afford an over-all review and discussion of watershed programs, problems, and progress. The Congress is not a membership organization; the participating organizations select and direct a steering committee that plans and conducts the annual meetings, which are financed by a nominal registration fee and voluntary contributions.

The Congress does not propagandize, adopt resolutions, promote projects, or take any action -- it is a forum for the discussion of ways and means of expediting and broadening local watershed programs. The Steering Committee is composed of the following:

James B. Craig, editor "American Forests," Washington; C. R. Gutermuth, vice-president, Wildlife Management Institute, Washington; John H. Jones, public relations consultant, Fairmont, West Virginia; William E. Richards, Holdredge, Nebraska, and John L. Taylor, Washington.

BLM LANDS WITHDRAWAL BECOMES FINAL

On November 3, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announced that the 3,600 acres of BLM lands on the headwaters of Elder Creek and Fox Creek in Mendocino County California (Northern California Coast Range Preserve) have been dedicated to scientific investigation of ecology and watershed management. This raises to a total of 7,370 acres including the Elder Creek and Fox Creek watersheds which now become available for scientific study.

As these drainage basins are in an area of the country where water is becoming a major concern, an excellent opportunity for drainage study is provided.

This forest of Douglas fir, western oak, and a few redwoods lies between the moist country of the Northern California Coast proper and the dry interior. Surrounding lands have been largely stripped of timber. The time is not far distant when much of this surrounding country will be sparsely covered by semi-arid area plants. In contrast, The Nature Conservancy Preserve where virgin forests still protect the earth, moisture is held during dry times in sufficient quantity to maintain forest growth. The contrast between rainy season and dry season drainage, the amount of silt carried by the streams -- may be compared with the cut-over and almost barren lands in neighboring drainage basins.

Repeated Advocacy of River Bend Dam Proposal Called Unwarranted

Proposals for dams in the Potomac Basin that disregard the well-demonstrated and often emphasized importance of the region's wildland and other outdoor recreation resources should be promptly rejected, says The Wilderness Society, a national conservation organization with headquarters at 2144 P Street, N.W., Washington 7, D.C. The Society publishes the quarterly magazine, The Living Wilderness.

Calling repeated advocacy of the River Bend dam proposal "an unwarranted drain on public resources of time and attention," The Wilderness Society says that the importance of the preservation of the C & O Canal area and of the natural wildness of the Potomac Valley has been established through many years of public testimony. The canal and the Valley's natural wildness, says the Society, would be drastically damaged by the proposed River Bend dam.

Battle Creek Cypress Swamp Off Route 5 in Calvert County, Maryland

LIFE MEMBERS

From July 1, 1961 up to December 21, 1961

Henry S. Beers
Miss E. A. Burrows
Helen D. Clement
Mrs. Hobart A. H. Cook
Winthrop Crane, Jr.
John S. Dunning
Richard H. Durrell
Mrs. John F. Ervin
Leonard Giovannoli
Philip Ham
A. W. Kuchler
J. C. Lewis
Mrs. Minor W. McDaniel
Dr. M. Graham Netting
Robert L. Piemeisel
Miss Lula J. Saxton
Glanville Smith
Vernon Tree
Miss Helen Waterman
Mr. Cyrus Mark
Dr. Walter S. Boardman
Mr. Harold English
Mrs. Charles Woodman
Mrs. Robert Lafayette
Mr. George L. Clarke
Mrs. Thomas M. Waller
W. Dow Harvey
Mrs. James S. Coleman
Mrs. Georgina Howland
Henry Blethen

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

In an effort to tell the essential facts about The Nature Conservancy in a brief way that might be quickly read and understood, the following has been developed. It is to be printed as a "fact card" for distribution to friends and at gatherings where it may be appropriate to do so. It is hoped that it will provide 'leads' to substantial contributors and to new members.

OBJECTIVES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The Nature Conservancy is a non-profit membership corporation dedicated to the preservation of natural areas for present and future generations.

It seeks, by gift or purchase, to acquire tracts that are important for scientific, scenic or educational reasons, and to hold these tracts for the foreseeable future.

Also, since preservation, not just holding of land is the objective, the Conservancy has eagerly helped other conservation agencies to secure areas. This has included assistance to colleges and universities in specific efforts to acquire property for scientific purposes. In this spirit, it has likewise deeded lands acquired to universities and museums when better use thereby seemed assured.

To date 63 areas have been preserved. We hold or have protective supervision of 13,500 acres. There are 52 other projects under study. We have 24 Chapters in 19 States and official Representatives in 26 States.

The basic principle is one of action, not just words about conservation. There is good reason to hope that areas totaling 5,000 acres may be acquired this year.

Gifts are Federal tax deductible.

The Budget Summary is as follows:

Staff Salaries	$25,000
Secretarial Salaries	22,500
Printing Supplies and Postage	14,000
Travel of Staff	6,000
Western Regional Office	8,000
All Other Expenses	29,800
Total Budget for 1961-1962	$105,300

Walter S. Boardman
Executive Director

January 2, 1962

LOVE OF THE LAND IS AMERICAN TRADITION

"Love of the land is an American tradition."

With these opening words, Bruce Dowling, assistant to the Executive Director, and James Ross, Board member, have produced an attractively illustrated and well-written leaflet entitled: "How To Preserve Your Area For Its Natural Value."

The eight-page leaflet is designed to fit into the average long envelope for easy mailing. The subjects it covers include the necessity for preserving in perpetuity local natural areas -- from virgin forests to tiny one-acre plots of seashore, ponds, streams, islands, meadows, wetlands, gorges and other scenic or natural areas valuable for educational and scientific uses.

The leaflet concisely discusses ways of acquisition, preservation policies, and assurance of maintenance and protection funds by public agencies, individuals, and The Nature Conservancy.

The new leaflet -- which coincidentally admirably supplements Secretary Udall's message in this issue -- may be obtained upon application to the headquarters of The Nature Conservancy, 2039 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

PROJECTS OF 1961

Twenty-one projects were initiated and carried forward or completed during the calendar year 1961. Others will be listed in future issues. In the official records these appear as follows:

WINGER SAVANNA

East Bethel Village, Anoka County, Minnesota

Code: 1-61; Acres 85.61.

Dry to dry-mesic tall grass prairie with scattered oak trees, including several patches of active sand dunes with characteristic dune and blowout plants (60 acres). About 20 acres of oak woodland. Many low marshy swales between the dunes, and some sedge meadow. Typical tall grass prairie herbs and shrubs, and Quercus borealis, ellipsoidalis, macrocarpa. Very beautiful example, finest of its kind in the region. To be managed by occasional burning.

Title has been acquired to this property.

(Continued on page 16)

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

2039 K Street N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

SEC. 34.65 (E), P.L.&R.
U. S. POSTAGE
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WASHINGTON, D. C.
PERMIT NO. 9388

PROJECTS OF 1961--continued

DYSART WOODS
Belmont County, Ohio

Code 2-61; Acres 42 virgin woodlot; total farm 470 acres

One of the few, if not the only remaining stands of true virgin timber in unglaciated Ohio. The woods contain mostly white oak and tulip poplars and a few beech trees. One large tulip poplar was estimated to be 15 feet in circumference.

The Conservancy has an option and a fund-raising campaign is contemplated. There is a possibility of making the farm an important nature study center.

VIRGINIA NATURAL AREA -- MOUNTAIN MEADOW FARM
Smyth County, Virginia

Code: 6-61; Acres: 863

A mature forest, including two streams that sustain native trout.

The Nature Conservancy was asked by the Department of Conservation and Economic Development of the State of Virginia to acquire Mountain Meadow Farm for inclusion in the State Natural Area system. Special funds were donated for the project. The property was purchased and has been deeded to the State of Virginia with safeguards for the preservation of the area.

ALMA PETERSON AZALEA MEMORIAL
Dent County, Missouri

Code: 7-61; Acres: 2.6

This is regarded as one of the few or possibly the only undisturbed growth of nudiflora azalea in the State of Missouri. The land was presented by Mr. Elmer Peterson as a memorial to his mother. Cooperation by a local garden club in its preservation has been pledged.

RIPS RETREAT
Greene County, New York.

Code: 14-61; Acres: 10.45

A high mountain overlook and scenic spot in Greene County (Catskills), New York State. Was to be sold at public auction on foreclosure. This property was extremely vital to the adjoining North Lake State Park but under the circumstances the State could not purchase it. The Nature Conservancy acquired the land and eventually sold it to the New York State Conservation Department to become part of its North Lake State Park.

MENTOR MARSH
Lake County, Ohio

Code: 15-61; Acres: 1,700

Of the 1,700 acres in the tract, 400 are of particular importance in this project. Outstanding swamp forest through which runs sluggish Black Brook. Living museum of rare biological life.

The Ohio Chapter is presently raising funds for the project. On June 24, 1961, the Board of Governors approved the project and campaign goal of $4,000, $3,500 which is for independent survey, Mentor Marsh Study.

JOY IS ALL

"The ground of man's joy is often hard to hit.....for to look at the man is but to court deception. We shall see the trunk from which he draws nourishment; but he himself is above and abroad in the green dome of foliage, burned by winds and nested by nightingales. And the true realism were that of the poets, to climb after him like a squirrel, and catch some glimpse of the heaven in which he lives. And the true realism, always and everywhere, is that of the poets: to find out where joy resides, and give it a voice far beyond singing.

"For to miss the joy is to miss all."

--Robert Louis Stevenson